

Western Standard

TO CORRECT MIS-REPRESENTATION WE ADOPT SELF-REPRESENTATION.

VOLUME 1.

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NUMBER 3.

Poetry.

An Old Poem.

The annexed string old poem has the ring of the true metal, and is as applicable now as when written for its philosophy is sound, and therefore, universal:

Who shall judge a man from manners?
Who shall know him by his dress?
Paupers may be fit for princes,
Princes fit for something less.
Crumpled shirt and dirty jacket
May beclothe the golden ore
Of the deepest thoughts and feelings—
Satin vests could do no more.
There are springs of crystal nectar
Hidden, crushed and overgrown,
God, who counts by souls, not dresses,
Loves and prospers you and me,
While he values thrones the highest
But as pebbles in the sea.

Man, upraised above his fellows,
Of forgets his fellows then;
Masters—rulers—lords, remember
That your meanest hinds are men!
Men by labor, men by feeling,
Men by thought, men by fame,
Claiming equal rights by sunshine
In a man's ennobling name.
There are foam-embroidered oceans,
There are little wood-clad hills,
There are feeble inch-high saplings,
There are cedars on the hills;
God, who counts by souls, not stations,
Loves and prospers you and me;
For to Him all vain distinctions
Are as pebbles in the sea.

Tolling hands alone are builders
Of a nation's wealth or fame;
Titled ladies are pensioned,
Fol and fattened on the same,
By the sweat of other foreheads,
Living only to rejoice,
While the poor man's outraged freedom
Vainly lifted up his voice.
Truth and justice are eternal,
Born with lovelessness and light;
Secret wrongs shall never prosper
While there is a sunny right;
God, whose world-heard voice is singing
Boundless love to you and me,
Sinks oppression with its titles,
As the pebbles in the sea.

[From Harper's Magazine.]

"JUDGE NOT."

MANY years since, two pupils of the University at Warsaw were passing through the street in which stands the column of King Sigismund, round whose pedestal may generally be seen seated a number of women selling fruit, cakes, and a variety of eatables, to the passers-by. The young men paused to look at a figure whose oddity attracted their attention. This was a man apparently between fifty and sixty years of age; his coat, once black, was worn threadbare; his broad hat overshadowed a thin wrinkled face; his form was greatly emaciated, yet he walked with a firm and rapid step. He stopped at one of the stalls beneath the column, purchased a halfpenny worth of bread, ate part of it, put the remainder into his pocket, and pursued his way toward the palace of General Zajonek, lieutenant of the kingdom, who, in the absence of the czar, Alexander, exercised royal authority in Poland.

"Do you know that man?" asked one student of another.

"I do not; but judging from his loggish costume, and no less mournful countenance, I should guess him to be an undertaker."

"Wrong, my friend; he is Stanislas Staszic." "Staszic!" exclaimed the student, looking after the man, who was then entering the palace. "How can a mean, wretched looking man, who stops in the middle of the street to buy a morsel of bread, be rich and powerful?"

"Yet, so it is," replied his companion. "Under this unpromising exterior is hidden one of our most influential ministers, and one of the most illustrious sages of Europe."

The man whose appearance contrasted so strongly with his social position, who was as powerful as he seemed insignificant, as rich as he appeared poor, owed all his fortune to himself—to his labors, and to his genius.

Of low extraction—he left Poland, while young, in order to acquire learning. He passed some years in the Universities of Leipzig and Göttingen, continued his studies in the college of France, under Brisson and D'Aubanton; gained the friendship of Buffon; visited the Alps and the Apennines; and, finally, returned to his native land, stored with rich and varied learning.

He was speedily invited by a nobleman to take charge of the education of his son. Afterward, the government wished to profit by his talents; and Staszic, from grade to grade, was raised to the highest posts and the greatest dignities. His economical habits made him rich. Five hundred serfs cultivated his lands, and he possessed large sums of money placed at interest. When did any man ever rise very far above the rank in which he was born, without presenting a mark for envy and detraction to aim their arrows against? Mediocrity always avenges itself by calumny; and so Staszic found it, for the good folks of Warsaw were quite ready to attribute all his actions to sinister motives.

A group of idlers had paused close to where the students were standing. All looked at the minister, and every one had something to say against him.

"Who would ever think," cried a noble, whose grey mustaches and old fashioned costume recalled the era of King Sigismund, "that he could be a minister of state? Formerly, when a palatin traversed the capital, a troop of horsemen both preceded and followed him. Soldiers dispersed the crowds that pressed to look at him. But what respect can be felt for an old miser, who has not the heart to afford himself a coach, and who eats a piece of bread in the streets, just as a beggar would do?"

"His heart," said a priest, "is as hard as the iron chest in which he keeps his gold, a poor man might die of hunger at his door, before he would give him alms."

"He has worn the same coat for the last ten years," remarked another.

"He sits on the ground for fear of wearing out his chairs," chimed in a saucy-looking lad, and every one joined in a mocking laugh.

A young pupil of one of the public schools had listened in indignant silence to these speeches, which cut him to the heart; and at length, unable to restrain himself, he turned toward the priest and said:

"A man distinguished for his generosity ought to be spoken of with more respect. What does it signify to us how he dresses, or what he eats, if he makes a noble use of his fortune?"

"And pray what use does he make of it?" "The Academy of Sciences wanted a place for a library, and had not funds to hire one. Who bestowed on them a magnificent palace? Was it not Staszic?"

"Oh! yes, because he is as greedy of praise as of gold."

"Poland esteems as her chief glory, the man who discovered the laws of the sidereal movement. Who was it that raised to him a monument worthy of his renown—calling the chisel of Canova to honor the memory of Copernicus?"

"It was Staszic," replied the priest, "and so all Europe honors for it the generous senator. But, my young friend, it is not the light of the noon-day sun that ought to illumine the Christian charity. If you want really to know a man, watch the daily course of his private life. This ostentatious miser, in the books which he publishes groans over the lot of the peasantry, and in his vast domains he employs five hundred miserable serfs. Go some morning to his house—there you will find a poor woman beseeching with tears a cold proud man who repulses her. That man is Staszic—that woman his sister. Ought not the haughty giver of palaces, the builder of pompous statues, rather to employ himself in protecting his oppressed serfs, and relieving his destitute relative?"

The young man began to reply, but no one would listen to him. Red and dejected at hearing one who had been to him a true and generous

friend, so spoken of, he went to his humble lodging.

Next morning he repaired at an early hour to the dwelling of his benefactor. There he met a woman weeping, and lamenting the inhumanity of her brother.

This confirmation of what the priest had said, inspired the young man with a fixed determination. It was Staszic who had placed him at college, and supplied him with the means of continuing there. Now, he would reject his gifts—he would not accept benefits from a man who could look unmoved at his own sister's tears.

The learned minister, seeing his favorite pupil enter, did not desert from his occupation, but, continuing to write, said to him:

"Well Adolphe, what can I do for you today? If you want books, take them out of my library; or instruments—order them, and send me the bill. Speak to me freely, and tell me if you want for any thing."

"On the contrary, sir, I come to thank you for your past kindness, and to say that I must in future decline receiving your gifts."

"You are, then, become rich?" "I am as poor as ever."

"And your college?" "I must leave it."

"Impossible!" cried Staszic, standing up, and fixing his penetrating eyes on his visitor. "You are the most promising of all our pupils; it must not be!"

In vain the young student tried to conceal the motive of his conduct; Staszic insisted on knowing it.

"You wish," said Adolphe, "to heap favors on me, at the expense of your suffering family."

The powerful minister could not conceal his emotion. His eyes filled with tears, and he pressed the young man's hand warmly, as he said:

"Dear boy, always take heed to this counsel—'JUDGE NOTHING BEFORE THE TIME.' Ere the end of life arrives, the purest virtue may be soiled by vice, and the bitterest calumny proved to be unfounded. My conduct is, in truth, an enigma, which I cannot now solve—it is the secret of my life."

Seeing the young man still hesitate, he added: "Keep an account of the money I give you, consider it as a loan; and when some day, through labor and study, you find yourself rich, pay the debt by educating a poor, deserving student. As to me, wait for my death, before you judge my life."

During fifty years Stanislas Staszic allowed malice to blacken his actions. He knew the time would come when all Poland would do him justice.

On the 20th of January, 1836, thirty thousand mourning Poles flocked around his bier, and sought to touch the pall, as though it were some holy, precious relic.

The Russian army could not comprehend the reason of the homage thus paid by the people of Warsaw to this illustrious man. His last testament fully explained the reason of his apparent avarice. His vast estates were divided into five hundred portions; each to become the property of a free peasant—his former serf. A school, on an admirable plan and very extended scale, was to be established for the instruction of the peasants' children in different trades. A reserved fund was provided for the succor of the sick and aged. A small yearly tax, to be paid by the liberated serfs, was destined for purchasing, by degrees, the freedom of their neighbors, condemned, as they had been, to hard and thankless toil.

After having thus provided for his peasants, Staszic bequeathed six hundred thousand florins for founding a model hospital; and he left a considerable sum toward educating poor and studious youths. As to his sister, she inherited only the same allowance which he had given her, yearly, during his life; for she was a person of careless, extravagant habits, who dissipated foolishly all the money she received.

A strange fate was that of Stanislas Staszic. A martyr to calumny during his life, after death his memory was blessed and revered by the multitudes whom he had made happy.

The Swedes and Their Government.

THE Government of Sweden has passed, after repeated fluctuations between absolute monarchy and the predominance of the aristocracy, into a limited monarchy, but hereditary in the male line of the reigning family, which failing, the King, with the consent of the people, may nominate a successor. The King, as well as the members of his council, must be of the Lutheran religion, which is also the established creed of the realm. The civil list for the maintenance of the King and his household is about \$350,000; that of the Crown Prince about a third. The royal prerogative extends over the foreign relations of the kingdom, both as to peace and war; over the administration of justice, the command of the army and navy, and the appointment of archbishops, bishops and judges, who are remarkable only for misconduct. The King has a veto on the enactments of the Legislature. The executive is divided into departments, the heads of which may be summoned before the Council to give their advice on matters within their departments.

The Swedish Legislature, or Diet, is composed of four different orders of society—the nobility, clergy, burghers, and peasants. Each has a separate house of estate of the Legislature; and no bill can pass, even with the royal assent, unless it has received the sanction of three out of the four houses. The house of Nobles is composed of the heads of each of the noble families; that of the Clergy consists of the twelve Bishops, with the Archbishop of Upsala at their head, and sixty deputies elected from the various dioceses; the deputies from the towns are 97 in number, and those from the country districts 144, both requiring a small property qualification. The nobility maintain themselves; the members of the other three houses are maintained by their constituents.

The civil and military employees of Government form a large majority of the representatives. The four orders deliberate sometimes together, sometimes separately. In the former case, questions are decided by a simple majority. The Diet meets every fifth year, or oftener, if convened by the King, and sits for three months, unless the pressure of business requires a longer sitting.

The national character of the people is remarkable for simplicity in manner, dress and feeling. They are hospitable and industrious. Their honesty is remarkable, as is shown by the fact that charity-boxes are fixed up by the way side, not one of which has ever been known to be plundered. Doors are constantly left on the latch; horse stealing and sheep stealing are unknown. The population is between three and four millions; it increased wonderfully under Bernadotte, whose wise rule had also the effect of doubling the commerce of Sweden, while he patronized every species of improvement, constructed canals, erected schools, and did all that could be done to promote the cause of education. The naval and military forces have never been large; the latter never amounting to more than 50,000 men. The original inhabitants were a colony of Finns, from the banks of the Volga and the vicinity of Mount Caucasus, who were expelled by the hordes of Germans, three centuries before the Christian era, or became amalgamated with them. The present Swedes are of Teutonic or Gothic origin, together with the Danes and Norwegians. The revenue is small, falling on each individual at the rate of two dollars and a quarter a head; and the national debt, which at one time was \$30,000,000, was, many years ago, reduced to a little more than five millions—Chronicle.

THE Government of America is the only country on earth that can, by possibility, lay any claim to the national capital of the globe. The ranches of Lieut. Maury have demonstrated that, by wind and wave, it is downstream from our country to all the world; and that all nations must ascend to reach it. With an ocean on either hand, its power descends with clarity to every country on the sphere, and that, too, from even the deepest interior of our territory.

Curious Property of Water Divested of Air.

Boiler Explosion.

IN a lecture recently delivered before the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society, by Robert Hunt, F. R. S., attention was directed to some remarkable points in connection with the action of heat on water that contained no air, stating that, arising from this circumstance, as well as from the special condition of the steam generated, we have two very active and predisposing causes of boiler explosions. Water we know in three conditions—as a fluid, as steam and as ice—or as solid, liquid and aeriform. Water is frozen by the loss of heat necessary to maintain its fluid state; ice formed during agitation contains no air bubbles; but under ordinary circumstances, (as Wenham Lake ice,) the upper portion is filled with air bubbles in straight lines, as if, in endeavoring to make their escape, they became entangled among the crystals. It is a remarkable fact that water in the process of congelation has the power of rejecting everything; consequently, all the air the water contains is expressed. If we get water which contains no air, and prevent the access of air to it, it will not boil at 212 degrees Fahrenheit. In this state we see the temperature increasing to 230 degrees, 240 degrees, or even 250 degrees, and advancing to between 270 degrees and 280 degrees. About these points the whole mass will explode with the violence of gunpowder. This condition of water is not unfrequently found formed in steam boilers, and that, during the process of ebullition, the steam carries off with it the air, the water in the boiler containing very little remnant of air itself.

It often happens that a steam boiler explosion occurs after a rest of the engine, and that, when the men return, the feed-water being applied to the water, explosion takes place. Professor Donne has found that if we take water of this peculiar character, bringing it up to 280 degrees, and place a single drop of ordinary water into it, the whole will boil with extreme violence. Supposing that ordinary water contains no air, and the feed-water is turned on, the entire quantity will then burst into explosive ebullition. We shall probably find, therefore, in connection with boiler explosions, that to the absence of air may be attributed many boiler explosions so frequently happening, which otherwise cannot possibly be accounted for. It may be further stated that if we take a glass of water and add any poison—say corrosive sublimate or a strong acid or even an ardent spirit—and then freeze the water, agitated during the process, we shall find the ice got tasteless, colorless and inert, and that the poison, the acid, or the spirit, will be gathered into an intense drop in the center of the ice, and all the body will be perfectly pure. To a knowledge of this fact may be attributed the practice of the Russian nobles, who, when they desired to have more ardent and intoxicating drink than usual, plunge their bottles of wine or spirits into their frozen rivers, until the contents became solidified, and then drank the ardent drop which remained within the center of the glass.—Scientific American.

WILD SILK WORMS OF TEHAUTEPEC.—It is now well known that there is a variety of the silk worm indigenous to California. It appears that there are other species of the insect which are natives of the North American forests. In Cayetano Moore's account of the Tehautepec Indians, London, 1846, he relates of vast quantities of wild silk found in the oak forests of Vera Cruz and Oajaca, the product of a wild silk worm. It is suspended from the branches of the trees in the form of enormous bags (coccons), and is made use of by the people of Tehautepec for the manufacture of fabrics. The fishermen of the Gulf of Tehautepec catch a species of purple shell fish, which is much used there for the purpose of drying the various fabrics manufactured in the neighborhood from cotton, silk and wool.—Montgomery Sentinel.

—This breed of repentance we eat, is often made of the wild cats we sow in our youth.

Crime in India.—A River Bandit.

THE religion of Brahma obliges the Hindoos of both sexes to make their ablutions in the Ganges, or some other sacred river, several times a day. The women are accustomed to meet in large numbers at particular places; these spots are surrounded by bamboo thickets interlaced, and with linen screens. With these precautions, they are not only sheltered from the gaze of man, but likewise from every possible accident or surprise—from the dangerous swell of the water.

Some years ago, the authorities of Benares had suddenly brought to their notice the disappearance of several women drowned at the public bathing places; from that time, daily, for seven years, four or five disappeared from the midst of their companions, dragged away by a violent and apparently irresistible force. A thousand efforts to discover the cause, and a thousand suppositions were made, but they ended in nothing. Some averred that a crocodile had entered the bath as a wolf in a sheepfold; (but an examination proved that no opening existed for the passage of this terrible and ferocious brute,) others thought it the work of a shark or some other voracious fish; but sharks do not live in fresh water, and are not accustomed to ascend the course of rivers, &c., far.

The Brahmins, when consulted, referred the matter to the actions of evil geni. The police, unable to discover the cause of these daily disappearances, boldly denied their truth; still they had the river closely watched in its circuits round the city, yet nothing suspicious appeared—nothing, in short, at all, excepting a few earthen pots floating upon the water, and following its current. But as it is the custom of India to expose the dying on the Ganges, with similar vessels under the armpits, no attention was paid to these.

The women yet continued their ablutions, being careful, however, to keep close to the shore or the bamboo hurdles. One day in the month of April, one of their number, with a loud, wild shriek, suddenly disappeared, but, as she was young and robust, she succeeded, by struggling vigorously, in disengaging herself from the grasp of her enemy. Her companions, among whom she suddenly reappeared, from the boiling and turmoil of the river, suspected the presence of a monstrous crocodile, and had fled in affright.

But hardly did she recover from her emotion when she related, to their great astonishment, that she had not been attacked by a crocodile, but by a man—a real man. In fact, this man, assisted by his skill as a diver, had glided daily into the baths, covering his head with a vase, through which he had drilled a couple of holes. From amid the river foliage he watched the bathers, to discover which among them was most richly ornamented, for the Indian women always bathe with their jewelry upon them. These he then seized, drowned and robbed. Justice finally succeeded in arresting this villain. He was lately hung on the quay of Benares, to the very great satisfaction of the women of that city.

THE Original Hebrew words which Job's wife addressed to her husband are "Carch Elohim ranth." The remarkable fact that in the English version who have translated them, "Curse God and die," while the French translate them, "Bless God and die," is thus accounted for. In the one version the verb "carch" may be taken and used in the substantial sense to curse; in the other, ironically—the word being, it seems, occasionally used in both senses, but its literal one being "to bless." Through the whole ancient world, when the God they adored failed to redeem them, it had grown into a general custom, as the impulse indeed is, individually, but too naturally, to cast a last imprecation and die.

"Bless, ladies and gentlemen," says the auctioneer, "I'm giving these things away!" "Are you?" says an honest old lady, "well, I'll thank you for that silver pitcher you have in your hand!"

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As the STANDARD will have a very large circulation among the inhabitants of Utah Territory, independent of its extensive circulation in this State, strong inducements are offered to business men of this vicinity to favor us with their advertising patronage.

There is at present an immense amount of goods purchased by the people of Utah, and San Bernardino County Cal., in this city; at the former point also, the Standard will be read by the hundreds of emigrants who journey at that place on their way from the East. We call particular attention of Hotel keepers and others to these facts.

Those merchants who are already aware of the great and constantly increasing trade between the two cities of Great Salt Lake and San Francisco, can appreciate the advantages that are offered.

The cost of advertising will be made as low as can possibly be afforded.

The Western Standard.

SATURDAY, MARCH 8.

EVIDENCE OF MIRACLES.

Mr. Hittell in his work lately issued, styled "Evidences against Christianity," advances some ideas in the chapter on miracles which attracted our attention, and which we thought we would notice when we had an opportunity.

He first asks, what is a miracle? And then gives Hume's definition that it is "a transgression of the laws of Nature by a particular volition of the Deity, or by interposition of some agent." Accepting this definition as a correct one, and assuming also that the Bible and the religion of Jesus is dependent on miracles for the evidences of their truthfulness, he goes on to give a variety of reasons why they should not be believed.

If we could acknowledge his premises to be correct, we might be constrained to coincide with him in his deductions; but this we can not do. Admitting Mr. Hume's definition of the word miracle to be correct, he has combated, and we can not help thinking successfully, the commonly received opinion about miracles. But is Mr. Hume's definition, or is the commonly received opinion on this subject, correct? We think not.

Jesus said, "these signs should follow them that believed: in my name they shall cast out devils; they shall speak with new tongues; they shall take up serpents; and if they drink any deadly thing it shall not hurt them; they shall lay hands on the sick and they shall recover." These promises being extended to all believers, it is preposterous to suppose that in every instance where they exercised these gifts, a law of Nature was suspended; or, that when Jesus promised the disciples that those who believed on him should do the works that he done, and greater works than those should they do, because he was going to the Father—that he intended to confer a power on them, through which they should be able to violate any law of Nature that might interfere.

It is clearly and unmistakably set forth by Jesus that man is progressive, and that as his faith and knowledge increased, he would be able to advance from one degree of power unto another, until he would, not only do the works which he did, but have power even to do greater. To the ignorant it might appear, when they beheld such power manifested, that a law of Nature was suspended or violated; but there can be no doubt that if they understood all the laws which were unknown to them, it would appear perfectly simple and comprehensible.

Jesus performed his miracles by his great faith, and by the superior knowledge which he possessed of the laws of Nature. His ascension into heaven and descent therefrom, although to the beholders it was miraculous, because contrary to the law of gravitation which fettered them to the earth, was, doubtless, to those of a superior grade of intelligence, as easily understood and performed as our powers of locomotion are understood and performed by us. The full comprehension of the laws of Nature enables Jesus and the heavenly hosts to perform many things that we, in our ignorance, call miracles; and could we but comprehend as they comprehend, they would also be simple to us, and, consequently, no longer miraculous.

If our ancestors who lived two or three centuries ago, could witness the accumulated improvements and discoveries made during the last quarter of a century, in manufactures, and in the various arts and sciences, which are so well understood by the present generation, they would have been incomprehensible to them, and would have been termed miraculous; they might consistently have considered many of their transgressions of the laws of nature. To men who understand them, however, it is apparent that no law of Nature is violated, and that all these are the effects produced by the advance of man in the more perfect knowledge of those laws. The term miracle can only, then, be used in a relative sense.

Again: the gospel of Jesus was not dependent on miracles alone for the necessary evidence to support its truthfulness; if it was—as we hear it sometimes asserted—then Mr. H. H. arguments would have applied to him and his system. By a careful perusal of the Scriptures we will find that Jesus did not work miracles to convince the people of the truth of his system, neither did his apostles. If they had recognized this as being the correct way of converting men, they certainly would have adopted it; and no man could have been condemned for not embracing their doctrines who had not beheld a supernatural (as we have it) exhibition of power. He however, before his ascension into heaven, in speaking to his disciples, plainly and pointedly said, that these signs or exhibitions of power should follow them that believed—they were to be the consequences of faith, and not the only foundation for faith, to be based upon.

If we are to believe because miracles are wrought, then we would be obliged to receive a great many things that are directly opposed, and repugnant to the gospel of Jesus.

The Scriptures plainly set forth that miracles are not an evidence of a correct and perfect doctrine—that they have, in fact, at various times been performed by men, who were using their power to counteract the power held by the servants of the Lord; and they also point forward to the time when they will again be manifested for an evil purpose, in opposition to the power of God.

Although miracles may be performed independent of a correct system, yet, we do maintain that whenever the gospel of Jesus is preached in its purity, they must also of necessity—if there can be any reliance placed on the words of the Savior—accompany it. The principle of faith, and obedience to the commandments, always did and always will produce this power; and when obtained and enjoyed by these means, it will be one evidence, among a host of others, that the doctrine they have embraced is an emanation of the Deity.

We can not conceive how men can prove to their own satisfaction that the gospel of Christ as recorded in the Bible is true, or that the Bible itself is what it purports to be, on any other principle than this; indeed, it is the only principle upon which definite knowledge can be obtained.

If the miracles recorded in the Bible were the only evidence that we had to rely upon for the truth of these things, we should consider our faith had but a poor foundation, and we certainly should be fearful of an attack upon it.

Monsieur Remy and the Mormons.

For some time back letters have occasionally appeared in the *Chronicle*, translated from the columns of the *Echo du Pacifique*, a French paper published in this city—written by Jules Remy, and entitled "a trip to Salt Lake," which profess to give a faithful delineation of life among the Mormons in that region. We have heretofore refrained from giving them any notice, as we considered they contained their own antidote, and had only to be read consecutively to completely neutralize any ill effects or prejudice that might arise from misstatements contained therein.

Such letters can, in our opinion, do but little harm; in fact, if perused carefully, the result in the mind of honest, unprejudiced men will be, a conviction that the Mormons, as they are termed, possess more of the peculiar features which distinguished the chosen people of God in ancient days, than any other people extant.

We know not the length of M. Remy's stay among the Mormons in Great Salt Lake Valley, judging, however, by his communications it could not have been lengthy. We arrive at this conclusion by perusing statements made by him which betray an ignorance of the characters of individuals, and of the belief, and mode of doing business among the Mormons, that can only be accounted for in this way.

In one of his first letters he states that Governor Young, during their first interview, was afraid of him and his companions, having imbibed the idea that they had come for the purpose of assassinating him; and that during the second interview—he having in the interval obtained correct information as to their designs—he took off his hat in their presence; an act, which M. Remy complacently informs us, he was never known to do in the presence of "Gentiles" before! Had he really known Gov. Young's character he would never have made a statement like this with the expectation of it being believed in California. Men who have read the extracts from his speeches, and the different statements of his course, published in this country, would perceive in a moment that the gentleman must have misinterpreted his courtesy, and could not have understood the motives which actuated him. Brigham Young is not the man to be cowed in the presence of a few men, who, he may think, intend to assassinate him; neither is he man to obsequiously cringe or doff his hat to such individuals. If he did so, it was prompted by pure politeness, and not fear.

In another letter he tells us, that the distinguished reception which the Governor gave them attracted much attention for them among the Saints, and that they congratulated themselves on the accession of such recruits to their numbers, as it was currently reported they had been baptized.

On the strength of these recommendations—the favor of the President, and the report of their baptism—many of the Mormons applied the term of "brother" to them; and even some went so far as to talk about choosing them as apostles, or at least for bishops; "this," he says, "was exceedingly amusing to us."

Now, if a Mormon really made any such remarks to him, which we somewhat doubt, it must have been intended as a joke, and was doubtless quite as amusing to him to see how readily it was swallowed, as it could have been to M. Remy, as all who are in the least acquainted with the rules and regulations of the Church, would at once perceive its unreasonableness. Apostles and bishops are not so scarce among the Mormons as to cause them to have recourse to this method of recruiting them.

In the same letter he goes on to enumerate the various acts of hospitality and kindness they received from the Mormons—invited to dinner and supper, serenaded, and a ball given in their honor, &c.,—and then, in a strain of egotism, says, "all these honors were done to us, we saw it well, only as a bait to entice us into the trap of the Mormon Church." Had he given us any reason for coming to this conclusion, other than the fact that he was hospitably entertained, we might then have been better able to judge as to the correctness or incorrectness of his idea; but if he believes this because he was kindly and cordially welcomed as a stranger in their midst, hundreds of others who have been treated as he was, could, with equal propriety, make a similar statement, "that it was only a bait to entice them into the trap of the Mormon Church." The Mormons are desirous to have mankind embrace the gospel of Jesus, but they have heretofore found it entirely unnecessary to resort to an expedient of this kind to convert men, or entrap them into their Church. Our arguments have ever been sufficiently cogent with those who are honest and disposed to investigate, to convince them of the truth of our doctrines, and, therefore, we have been spared the humiliation of feeding men and giving balls in their honor to cause them to embrace our doctrines. Indeed, we would look upon it as a great injury to the cause to have men associate themselves with us, prompted by motives of this kind.

It has always been customary in Utah to treat strangers in this way, and many who have experienced naught but kindness at our hands, have repaid us by doing us all the injury in their power. How little encouragement there is for a community to be kind and courteous, when every act of kindness and courtesy is ascribed to sinister motives!

In a subsequent conversation with President Young, he informs us that, "they were led to believe in the good faith of Brigham—though they had entertained a different opinion in regard to the leading ordinary Mormons;" and that this impression in regard to the President was confirmed by subsequent observations—"that the present prophet was neither the instigator nor the accomplice of the fraud of the great impostor Joseph, but simply the honest dupe."

By what process of reasoning he comes to the conclusion that the present prophet is the "honest dupe" of the "great impostor Joseph," is something that we cannot understand—though we suppose it is because of the air of sincerity and truthfulness that accompanies all the present President's words and actions. This peculiarity is not confined to him alone, it was also a characteristic of the deceased prophet; and we should imagine it to be a characteristic of all prophets, in every age of the world.

Mormonism, as we view it, does not admit of its believers, if they practice its doctrines, being dupes. If Brigham Young is acting in good faith in the position which he occupies, and is sincere, then Joseph Smith, who he lived, certainly was; for President Young acts in his present position by virtue of the power, which he boldly declares, he received from the Lord through Joseph Smith—if a "dupe" he could not so act and teach, and be "honest" or sincere. If he were the victim of an imposture, his facilities and position would have enabled him to have detected the imposture long ago.

To us it appears plain, that if the President or authorities of the Church, or even its members who have had any experience, are sincere, it must be a true and perfect system, and not an imposture. The nature of the evidence, in relation to the truth of their system, is of such a nature as to preclude the possibility of their being duped. Their testimony is true or false—they have either experienced what they testify to, or else they testify to falsehoods. Can they be dupes, and still sincere and act in good faith? We think not. That they are sincere, who can doubt?

We have received a long and interesting communication from Elder Wm. H. Shearman, containing an account of the labors and travels of himself and companion, Elder D. M. Stuart, throughout the mines, which we have reluctantly been obliged to lay over until another week. The Elders are in good health and spirits, and have had their way opened to a very great extent, and been blessed in all their labors.

Our acknowledgments are due to J. W. Sullivan for full files of the Atlantic papers received by the last steamer.

MISSIONARY ENTERPRISE.

By advices from the Sandwich Islands we learn that the work of preaching, gathering, &c., is still progressing there, and that there is a decided improvement in the various branches since the Conference held in July last. On Lancel—the island where the saints have to a certain extent gathered—they are strong in the faith, and are zealously striving to improve themselves in habits of industry and civilization. Under the vigilant presidency of Elder Elias Smith, and the broken association with him, it is to be hoped that much will be done for the ameliorating the condition of that people. The mere preaching of the name of Jesus and the circulation of a few tracts, are not the only efforts that should be made to rescue them from the whirlpool of vice and ignorance in which they are at present involved. Something more than this is needed; and we think that the exertions of the Elders, and their present arrangements, can not fail in producing beneficial results.

The gospel of Jesus, when thoroughly and effectively preached, will not only improve a man's spiritual being, and reveal unto him new and pleasing spiritual truths, but will also improve his physical being, and teach him the necessity of taking proper care of his body—the tabernacle of his spirit—and of adopting such principles as will tend to improve and develop to its utmost extent, every faculty of the mind and body. When this is the case then, and only then, is the gospel a system of salvation—salvation in the broadest sense of the term, saving and redeeming both body and spirit from the evils to which they may have been subjected. A system that is not capable of this, we can not recognize as the fulness of the gospel of Christ.

The Sandwich Islanders have had a gospel preached unto them for thirty years; and its propagators have had all the machinery which they considered necessary to diffuse a thorough knowledge of their principles among the people. They have had political as well as spiritual power on their side; and they have lacked for nothing—(except a perfect system acknowledged by the Almighty,) yet, it is an almost universally acknowledged fact, that the people are more degraded and deeply sunk in vice today, than they were thirty years ago. It is true, they have learned many useful things, and great pains have been taken to improve and benefit them; but it is also true, that it has been of very little real service to them, as statistics plainly show that they are rapidly decreasing, and, unless something is speedily done to arrest this diminution, they will soon be extinct.

When we read the missionary reports, however, so plenteously circulated, we find the most glowing accounts given of the progress of the people in the divine life, and of the great success of the missionary labors. The Sandwich Islands' mission is held up to the gaze of an admiring world as a brilliant example of the success of the missionary labors, and is cited as an incentive to fresh contributions, and to more extended labors in missionary enterprise. How can this be reconciled with the fact already stated, that the natives are rapidly decreasing in numbers?

We find in ancient times, that obedience to the commandments of God, was but the precursor to the increase and enlargement of the individual or nation obeying; and that the heaviest curses the Lord ever pronounced upon any people who violated and disobeyed His commandments were, that they should be destroyed or exterminated. These destructions, so frequently threatened by the prophets of God at various times, were not confined to the destruction of their cities or villages, but also included their personal destruction. It was the danger of perishing that incited the Ninevites to repent at the preaching of Jonah. Various prophets—as for instance, Isaiah and Malachi—have prophesied, that the time was approaching when the earth should be visited with sure and terrible destruction; and it is plainly set forth that the inhabitants, in consequence of their wickedness, will be the sufferers.

Obedience to the gospel was prescribed in olden time as the means of deliverance from destruction; it is the never failing remedy; and, whether we look back to the Jews anterior to the coming of Christ, or to those who lived subsequent to that time, we will find that increase and blessing always accompanied obedience to the commands of God. Acknowledging this to be correct we are forced to conclude that the statements made in relation to the success in proselyting the natives of the Sandwich Islands have been unfounded, or else the system palmed upon them as the gospel is not the system recognized by the Almighty as emanating from him.

The Elders of our Church at present laboring there, have nothing to rely on but the power of God and their own exertions. They have no organized missionary society, to back them with their money and influence; all they have to recommend them is the truth of the system which they teach, and the spirit which accompanies it. This is all that is really necessary—coupled, of course, with a wise and correct course of conduct on the part of those engaged in teaching it. If the heathen nations are ever redeemed from their present low and debased condition, it will be by the introduction of a practical and vital system of salvation among them, which will develop their energies, and learn their habits of self reliance and industry, as well as teach them to seek and obtain aid from a higher source. We are convinced that the plan generally adopted by missionary societies is an injurious one; instead of teaching the people to improve themselves and to better their condition, by converting the elements around them to their use, they appropriate large sums of money to support and foster a large body of men in their midst, who are themselves as a general thing drones, mere consumers of the productions of others, and whose example is calculated to encourage them in their indolent and slothful habits.

Having such examples, the highest ambition of the poor islander is to be like his teacher; he is the standard of perfection in his eyes, and the consequences are, he indulges in a spirit of vanity and a desire to live easily and make a fine appearance, which, added to their constitutional indolence, make their situation a truly deplorable one. To this may be attributed many of the evils with which they are at present afflicted.

The missionaries needed for such a people are men whose education has been practical, who know as much about the workshop and the field as they do about books; and whose religion teaches them to be industrious and to pay more attention to the correct observance of principle than to mere theory, or nicely rounded periods and eloquent sermons. Such men can benefit them, if they will give heed to their teachings. And, while they teach them principles which will aid them in their progress in matters pertaining to their physical being, they can point them to the object to be obtained by being obedient to the other commandments of God, with better effect than they could if the people were ignorant of these things.

This is the course at present pursued by the Elders of the Latter-Day Saints in those lands, and we have no doubt as to the results, if the people will give heed to their teachings. It will learn them correct habits, and will have a greater tendency to fortify them against licentiousness—the cause to which the present decrease is attributed—than any other course that can be adopted. If they can be made an industrious, God-fearing people—the object the Elders have in view in gathering them on a separate island—the decrease will be arrested, and a change will speedily be apparent. Until this is effected however, and the people begin to increase and improve, we shall think the efforts made have been of but little real benefit to them.

Late News from Europe.

By the arrival of the *Corte* last evening we have received advices from Europe to the 26th of January, one week later than those received by the *John L. Stephens*. As will be seen by reference to the news in another column, the rumors of peace have received fresh confirmation, but as yet nothing officially has transpired. Surprise is expressed on all hands at the result of the negotiations. Many look upon it as a *ruse* on the part of the wily Russ to gain time. Russia surely can not be reduced so low as to unconditionally accept the humiliating propositions of the Allies. For ourselves, we think it but a lull to be succeeded by heavier storms.

The Weather.

We learn by a gentleman who has been residing in Grass Valley, that the prospects of the miners in the interior are very gloomy, in consequence of the long continued dry weather. They are obliged to suspend all their operations, and the prospect is, that unless they have rain before long, there will be a great many cases of destitution and suffering throughout the mining districts. There is an abundance of snow on the mountains, but it is speedily absorbed by the earth, as it melts under the heat of the sun, without having any perceptible influence on the streams. Warm, genial rains are greatly needed, to dissolve it in sufficient quantities to supply the different streams and sluices with the necessary amount of water to carry on the business of mining to any extent.

The farmers also feel under apprehensions about the fate of their crops, as many of them assert that the ground has not been thoroughly saturated this winter, notwithstanding all the rain we have had. The heat of the sun above and the dry earth below, will soon extract the moisture needed to produce good crops. We have been informed that, unless there is rain within a week, the wheat in some of the farming districts will suffer; the weather prophets, however, are sanguine that we will have more rain. If the rainy season is really ended, as all appearances would seem to indicate, it will be a severe check to the mining and agricultural prosperity of the country.

The State Assembly on Monday last adopted the following resolution, expressive of their regret at the election of Mr. Banks to the Speaker's Chair of the House of Representatives:

Resolved, by the Assembly, the Senate concurring, that the election of N. P. Banks, Jr., as Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, is an event deeply to be deplored by every true lover of the Union; for that Mr. Banks must be considered as the exponent of sectional feelings and principles diametrically opposed to the spirit of the Constitution of the United States, and to the only business and doctrines which will ensure the perpetuity of our glorious Union.

There were but eleven against the resolution—fifty-nine in favor.

City Items.

SUICIDE.—An Italian architect named Lorenzo Ceresa, committed suicide on Tuesday morning at his apartments, on Commercial street, near Kearny. A ball from a pocket pistol, fired beside the body, had done the work of death. Before using the pistol he had taken arsenic, but without effect. The reasons that induced Ceresa to seek his own destruction are quite incomprehensible. It is said by his friends that he possessed great ability as an architect.

U. S. TROOPS FOR THE NORTH.—The steamer *Columbia* started for Oregon, on Thursday with U. S. soldiers under orders from Gen. Wool. Lieut. Colonel Buchanan, 4th Infantry, will take command in Southern Oregon. Major Garnett, 9th Infantry—commanding detachment of recruits.

Capt. Orr and Lieut. Shaw, with seventy men, 3rd Artillery, are to land from the *Columbia* at Crescent City; and forty-seven recruits on board are for Major Reynolds's company at Fort Orford.

Captains Cram, Ingalls, Patterson, Pickett and Woodruff, and Lieutenants Bonycastle, Arnold, Wendell and Black, are among the officers going on the *Columbia*.

News from the Interior.

ACCIDENTS IN THE MINES.—The following from the *Calaveras Chronicle* is one of the many notices of the kind recorded in the interior papers. "It is a painful task to record the accidental death of two industrious miners, on Monday and Tuesday of the past week, caused by the caving of banks of earth. One, Mr. J. R. James, at Jesus Maria, and the other a young German, named Zetyer, near Campo Seco."

SINGULAR DISCOVERY.—The last number of the *North Californian* says: A party of eight men started on Thursday last on a prospecting tour, the result of which was one of the most important discoveries made in this country. In crossing Table Mountain they observed that in many places the ground seemed hollow, and in one place, on striking upon the ground with a sledge, the echo was given back with such distinctness that led them to believe that there would be little difficulty in breaking through. Having procured proper implements, they set to work. After going the depth of four feet, one of the party who was using a crowbar, was seen suddenly to fall upon his face; upon examination a hole was found about four inches wide, through which the bar had slipped and sunk into the bowels of the mountain. The aperture was immediately enlarged, but it was found that owing to the brittleness of the rock, it was exceedingly dangerous working around it. The parties have taken up about 3000 feet around the hole, and are busy getting windlasses, &c., to prospect it further. A correspondent states that both gold and coal have been found there, and promises us further information.

INDIAN MOVEMENTS.—The *Shasta Republican* says that the two principal chiefs of Scott Valley passed through Shasta on Friday, in charge of Capt. Steele, of Siskiyou county, on their way to the Nome Lackee Reservation in Colusa county. They visit the Reservation for the purpose of ascertaining whether it is a suitable place for their tribe. If they are pleased with the place, their tribe will move down as soon as the breaking up of the winter will permit.

A RARE JUSTICE.—On Monday last week, says the *Calaveras Chronicle* T. R. Cooper, of Calaveritas, was shot with a rifle by H. Dillahunty. The ball entered the left arm below the shoulder joint, causing a compound fracture, and rendering amputation necessary. Dillahunty immediately fled, but was pursued and captured during the day by Deputy Sheriff C. H. Shroebel. On the following day the prisoner was brought before Esquire A. Potter, who proceeded to the house of Mr. Cooper for the purpose of taking his deposition. Insensibility ensuing the amputation rendering that impossible, and there being no other witnesses, the Esquire forthwith discharged the prisoner, for the reason that he was entitled to an immediate examination, and could not be held until the principal witness was in a condition to appear. We hope the Justice had some better reason for acting as he did—if not, he is evidently incompetent to perform the responsible duties of a magistrate, and should at once be removed, if that be possible, before he perpetrates greater mischief. S. F. Chron.

ACCIDENT AND DEATH.—At Columbia, on Wednesday last, says the *Gazette*, Ellis E. Mickey was killed in the mining claim, on San Diego Gulch, beyond the Canonado claim. About one o'clock a large boulder, weighing several tons, fell from above where the unfortunate man was at work and crushed him. The rock struck him on the neck and shoulder as he was in a stooping position, and killed him instantly, breaking his neck, right shoulder, collar bone, arm and right leg. The stone rolled over him and lodged on other rocks below. Mickey was from Ohio, and it is understood came originally from Pennsylvania.

TWELVE DAYS Later from the Atlantic.

CONGRESS ORGANIZED...BANKS ELECTED
SPEAKER...MORE KANSAS TROUBLES.

By the steamship *John L. Stephens*, which arrived here on Saturday afternoon from Panama, we have dates from New York, to February 5th, and one week later from Europe.

The most important feature in the Eastern news is the election, on the 133rd ballot, of Nathaniel P. Banks, jr., of Massachusetts, to the Speakership of the House of Representatives for the thirty-fourth Congress. It was achieved, after a protracted struggle of two months, on the 2nd of Feb.

Subsequent to the declaration of the result and the announcement by the tellers that Mr. Banks was chosen Speaker, objections were started by the Know Nothings as to the legality of the whole proceeding, whereupon a resolution, endorsing the action of the House, was offered and adopted, thirty-nine members dissenting. He was elected by the plurality vote. The following is the result:

Banks 108 J. D. Campbell 4
Aiken 100 Wells 1
Fuller 1

Mr. Banks was, by the request of the clerk, conducted the Speaker's Chair by his competitors, Messrs. Aiken, Fuller and Campbell. The oath of Office was administered by Mr. Giddings, the oldest member of the House, and Mr. Banks delivered a neat inaugural speech. The black republicans were perfectly wild with exultation, and they manifested it by the most extravagant demonstrations.

In the U. S. Senate on the 4th inst., the action of the Naval Retiring Board was again the subject of criticism. Mr. Bayard characterized the law under which the Board acted as the most barbarous ever adopted by any legislature of any civilized country. Mr. Crittenden believed it was competent for Congress to amend and abrogate the decisions of the Board, and restore the dropped and furloughed naval officers to their former positions. Mr. Adams introduced a bill to extend the term of naturalization. The Finance Committee were instructed to inquire whether small Spanish coin cannot be removed from circulation, or their value fixed so as to avoid fractional parts of a cent.

RAISING FUNDS IN THE HOUSE.
During the disorganization of the House, no money could be drawn from the U. S. Treasury for the payment of members. The honorable gentlemen would have been reduced to great straits, if Mr. Glassbrenner, the Sergeant-at-Arms, had not flown to their relief on an application from some of them. He borrowed money from some of the Pennsylvania banks, on his own account, and advanced about \$80,000—sufficient for the most pressing necessities. The balance due is \$210,000.

A rencontre took place in the streets of Washington, between Horace Greeley and Mr. Rust, member of the House, from Arkansas. Mr. Rust was impelled by certain offensive personal remarks published in the Tribune. Greeley resisted as well as he was able. Rust is the largest and most powerful man in the House.

NEW MINISTER TO ENGLAND.
The Hon. Geo. M. Dallas has been nominated and confirmed as minister to England in the place of Mr. Buchanan.

THE MISSING BARK AMELIA.
The Secretary of the Navy on Friday, despatched the steamer *Fulton* in search of the missing bark *Amelia*, which was seized at Port au Prince, by the American Consul, on suspicion of being engaged in a filibustering expedition, and ordered to this port, under the command of Lieutenants Wordon, Maxwell and Esben, of the *Saratoga* sloop-of-war. It is now about three months since the *Amelia* sailed from Port au Prince, and it is feared that she was lost in the terrific gale of the 5th of January.

PROSPECT OF ANOTHER FLORIDA WAR.
On the 7th ult., a large party of Indians attacked the settlers living on the border of their hunting grounds, twelve miles west of Fort Dallas, (Miami river,) when Peter Johnson and Edward Farrall were killed and scalped. Great alarm prevailed, and all the settlers around the Miami had sought protection at the fort. Accounts from Tallahassee state that the Secretary of War had directed the military commanders in Florida to remove the Indians, and the Governor of the State has called out five companies of volunteers, to aid in the undertaking.

MORE DISTURBANCES IN KANSAS.
Disturbances in Kansas continue, and affairs there appear to be approaching a crisis. On the date appointed for the election by the Free State men a conflict took place near Easton, between a party of free State men from Lawrence, and a company of Pro-Slavery men called the Kickapoo Rangers, in which several were killed and wounded on both sides. The Rangers were routed, but subsequently they managed to get possession of Mr. E. D. Brown, who commanded the Free State men, whom they murdered in cold blood. The excitement is intense. Both sides are arming and doing all in their power to summon others to their aid. Atchison, late President of the Senate, is issuing inflammatory proclamations to the South to aid with all the means in their possession to the support of the Pro-Slavery party. The Free-State party, on the other hand, have appointed a delegation to visit all

the principal northern cities in the Union, and lay the situation of affairs in Kansas before them, and urge upon the people the necessity of prompt and immediate action to reconquer territory from the encroachments of the "Border Ruffians."

The President has sent a special message to Congress upon the subject, in which he says that the ill feeling in Kansas has reached a point that threatens the peace, not only of Kansas, but of the whole Union. The anti-administration papers condemn its contents as another attempt on the part of the President to carry favor with the south.

GEN. HARNEY'S EXPEDITION AGAINST THE SIOUX.
The *Missouri Democrat* of the 16th of Jan. says: "Through letters received from Fort Pierre, by express, we have news to the 15th of December. The troops which are stationed at that place have all gone into winter quarters, and are comfortably settled in the timber skirting the Missouri. Snow commenced falling on the 3d of October, and since then the weather had been very severe. General Harney had ordered out a detail of a hundred men to go with him upon an excursion up the river. They were to travel on the ice, and had prepared the sleds for the service, but the day for starting had not been fixed, as the General was awaiting despatches from Major Howe, whom he had sent down on the *L'ean qui Court*, and from whom nothing had been heard up to the time of the departure of the express. Some of the Indians have been in and had a talk with the General in command, and they finally arranged, about the 13th ult., to be present within one hundred days, and hold a grand council to settle upon terms of peace. There is evidently a strong desire upon their part to put an end to the war, if possible."

INTENSE COLD—INTERRUPTION OF TRAVEL.
The New York papers give accounts from Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Buffalo, Boston, Chicago and other places, of suffering from the extreme cold weather. At Cincinnati on the morning of February 3rd the thermometer stood at eighteen degrees below zero. The ice in the Ohio is one foot and a half in thickness. Great delay has been caused to the railroad trains on account of heavy snow drifts, and several collisions had occurred in consequence.

LOUISVILLE, FEB. 4.
Despatches received here to-day from Independence, Mo., announce that the Santa Fe and Salt Lake Mails thence, had been compelled to return on account of the heavy snow which had fallen. It lay four feet deep on the plains. The mail due from those places had not arrived. It was feared that the carriers had all been frozen. The accounts here from all directions report intense cold to be prevailing.

STAMPEDE OF SLAVES.
A stampede of slaves from the border counties of Kentucky took place recently. The whereabouts of several of the fugitives was discovered at Cincinnati, and the officers proceeded to make arrests. Upon approaching the house where the slaves were secreted, the latter fired, wounding two or three spectators, but not seriously. One slave woman, finding escape impossible, cut the throats of her children, killing one instantly, and severely wounding two others. Six of the fugitives were apprehended, but eight are said to have escaped.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS—HEAVY SNOW DRIFTS.
A passenger train and a freight train on the Niagara Falls Railroad came in collision near Adams Basin, Feb. 4th. A number of passengers were severely injured. Some of the passengers were frost-bitten on the journey from the wreck to Rochester city. Two days previous to the above occurrence, the mail train from Niagara Falls was thrown from the track at the Suspension Bridge, injuring several persons. The snow is fifteen feet deep in some places on the track.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

RUSSIAN ACCEPTANCE OF THE AUSTRIAN PROPOSALS.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Arabia* arrived at Boston, Feb. 2nd, bringing Liverpool dates to the 19th Jan. The most important intelligence is the alleged acceptance by Russia of the Austrian proposals, and the prospects of an early peace.

THE WAR.

PEACE RUMORS AND NEGOTIATIONS.

The grand news is that Russia agrees to negotiate on the terms proposed by the Allies. The first announcement was made from Vienna by telegraph to the London Times in the following words:

"Russia accepts the allied propositions unconditionally. This is authentic."

This dispatch caused immense sensation. The funds rose three per cent, and cotton one farthing. In the other markets a panic reigned. Next day the Government published a dispatch from Minister Seymour at Vienna as follows:

"Russia agrees to accept the allied proposals as the basis of negotiations."

This qualified announcement curbed the excitement, and the alarmists begin to fear that Russia merely seeks to gain time by deceptive negotiations. Meantime funds remain steady. Previous to the above announcement, the Vienna papers repudiated the state of affairs as most serious, unexpected and alarming, and that all the personnel of the Austrian embassy

had received orders to quit St. Petersburg, and the Russian Embassy was ordered to leave Vienna.

The actual circumstances were, that when Count Esterhazy handed to Count Nesselrode at St. Petersburg the Austrian allied note of Dec. 3, he said that he was not authorized to enter into a discussion, but if the note was not accepted unconditionally before Jan. 16, he and all the Austrian embassy must leave St. Petersburg. To prevent this, Count Nesselrode communicated with Vienna direct; and on Jan. 11 Prince Gortschakoff produced a memorandum expressing a general inclination on the part of Russia to negotiate, but proposed certain alterations in the programme. Count Boul formally received the document next day, Friday the 19th; but inasmuch as it did not contain acceptance, pure and simple, of the propositions, Austria could make no reply without the concurrence of France and England. The ambassadors of those Powers accordingly sent to Paris and London, and received for reply that the Western Powers had no motive to give up a decision which had already been carefully considered, and further, that if, by Jan. 18, Russia did not accept the ultimatum, Count Esterhazy and the Austrian Legation would leave St. Petersburg, and Austria would immediately seek to obtain the armed cooperation of the Germanic Diet against Russia.

During the week that elapsed between Russia's first and second reply, intense apprehension existed at Vienna, although without sufficient cause, for the Austrian Cabinet had taken the precaution to notify the Western Powers that notwithstanding the rupture of diplomatic relations Austria would not be in a position to commence hostilities this year. On the 16th all apprehensions were set at rest by the announcement above stated, that Russia agrees to negotiate on the terms proposed.

THE CRIMEA.
From the Crimea there is nothing important. Numerous ambuscades of Cossacks were distributed around the allied camp, but vigilance prevented many stragglers being captured. Several additional explosions had been made in the Sebastopol docks, and they were nearly destroyed. France and England each reserve a gate by which they were enclosed, as a trophy. The *Invalides* Russ publishes a dispatch from Prince Gortschakoff, saying that a party of French, wearing white coats to prevent their being seen in the snow, advanced by night and surprised Raïdar, bayoneted the outposts, and retreated when the Russian reserves came up.

OTHER WAR NEWS.
Sweden continues her warlike preparations. St. Petersburg letters say that Marshal Paskevitch has bequeathed his dying injunction to the Emperor to make peace. He would never have given this advice to Nicholas, whose battles he had fought, but to the young Emperor, who had no hand in raising the war, he urged the policy of peace.

The French Council of War continues its sitting at Paris. Two commissioners—one from the army and one from the navy—are appointed to prepare a report. Admiral Lyon and Gen. Canrobert are the members for the army, and Admiral Dundas and Gen. Neil for the navy. There has been a discussion relating to the withdrawal of the allied force from the Crimea, retaining only Kamiesch, Eupatoria and Balaklava, and making a campaign up the rivers of the Southern Province of Russia. The Admirals opposed the plan, inasmuch as it would take six months to remove the material of the past campaign from the Crimea.

GREAT BRITAIN.
The President's Message is, of course, seriously commented upon, but the general opinion is favorable. It is considered moderate in tone, yet expressing the President's views with dignity and precision. No one here expected a rupture between the two countries.

A treaty has been made with Japan, opening to British commerce the ports of Nagasaki and Kakokadi the same as to the Americans.

ARRIVAL

OF THE STEAMER CORTES.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM THE ATLANTIC STATES.

One Week Later News from Europe.

The Nicaragua Steamship Company's steamer *Cortes*, Captain M. Collins, arrived about half past six o'clock last night—twelve and a half days from San Juan, bringing dates from New York to the 9th of February, and from Liverpool to January 25. The advice from the States are four days, and from Europe one week, later than those received by the *John L. Stephens*.

WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The Secretary of the Navy has authorized the steam brig *Arctia*, Lieut. Hartstein commander, to go in search of the missing *Colin's* Mail Steamship *Pacific*. The *Arctia* proceeds from New York to-day, if she can get her stores on board in time. The President has issued a proclamation stating that associations in Kansas, as well as in other remote States now organizing, interfere with domestic institutions of the Territory. He declares that the whole power of General Government will be exerted to the support of the Territorial laws and suppression of revolutionary movements. The House had three unsuccessful ballots for a *Prisoner*. Nothing of interest in the Senate.—[N. O. C.]

THE MISSING BARK AMELIA.

The bark *Amelia*, recently seized at Port au Prince by the American Government, and concerning the safety of which there was considerable anxiety, paid into St. Thomas on the 1st inst., today.

By Magnetic Telegraph.

THE THREATENED INVASION OF KANSAS.

Gov. Clark of New York, sent in the following communication:

LAWRENCE, ORE. (Kansas.) Jan. 21, 1860.

To His Excellency Governor CLARK:
SIR: We have authentic information that an overwhelming force of the citizens of Missouri are organizing upon our border, and are about to invade our territory, for the avowed purpose of overthrowing our Government, and establishing our towns and butchering our Free State citizens. We hope to be able to hold out until assistance can reach us. We respectfully request, on behalf of the citizens of Kansas, that such steps may be taken by the people of the States as humanity suggests, to prevent the successful carrying out of so inhuman an outrage.

J. H. LANE,
Chairman of Executive Committee of Kansas Terr.
C. ROBINSON,
Governor Elect of Kansas.

News from Nicaragua.

By advice received last evening by the *Cortes* we learn that everything in Nicaragua was quiet. Rumors were current, however, that a league offensive and defensive, was forming between Guatemala, Honduras, Costa Rica and San Salvador. The *El Nicaraguense* states that they had learned by private advice from San Salvador that Gen. Cabanias had arrived in that State, and was actively engaged inciting the people against the Americans. He proclaims a fierce war of extermination against the army of Gen. Walker, and considers its destruction the only safety of Central America. The people of San Salvador, under his appeals, have shaken off their sympathy for the filibuster government of Nicaragua, and with fierce clamor demand the alternative of war.

Col. Kinney had gone up to Granada, but was placed under arrest and sent back by Gen. Walker. He (Kinney) has expressed his intention of returning to Texas, as the government of Nicaragua have issued a proclamation declaring all his title in and to any portion of the Mosquito Territory null and void.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the *Amelia*, we have dates from Liverpool to Jan. 26th. Previous dates by the *Amelia*, were to the 19th of the same month. The *Amelia* brings intelligence of further progress towards peace. Orders have been transmitted from St. Petersburg to the Russian army in the Crimea to cease all further hostilities until the approaching negotiations be known. It is also stated that the French and English Cabinets have come to a perfect agreement as to the mode in which the negotiations are to be carried on. At the same time the belligerent powers continue their preparations for an earnest continuance of the war, should peace not result from the present endeavors. It was stated, but afterwards contradicted, that Generals Pelissier, Codrington and Omar Pasha, had, like Gortschakoff, received orders from their respective Governments to stop hostilities. Such orders will not be sent till an armistice be formally concluded. It is hoped that such armistice may be signed on or about the 2d of February.

THE Czar's ACCEPTANCE OF THE PROPOSITIONS.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* publishes a letter from St. Petersburg, bearing date January 16. As St. Petersburg letters take eight days to reach Paris, and this one is published in seven, it is scarcely likely to be genuine. However, it says that no member of the Russian Imperial family, not one of the Ministers, not even Count Nesselrode, anticipated the Czar's pacific reply. Alexander appears to have consulted no one but himself. The impression produced on the population of the Capital, seems to be among the lower classes incredulity as to its truth, and in the higher ranks, produced astonishment, with some expression of discontent. The acceptance of the Austrian propositions has been published officially at St. Petersburg. The announcement states that the chief condition is the neutralization of the Black Sea, to be secured by a treaty between Russia and Turkey, Russia being ready to discuss the other points.

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Lehi City	L. E. Harrington
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Alto Valley	Imag Houston
Joab County	Allen Weeks
San Pete County	T. R. Foster
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Parowan	S. P. Hoyt
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WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The Secretary of the Navy has authorized the steam brig *Arctia*, Lieut. Hartstein commander, to go in search of the missing *Colin's* Mail Steamship *Pacific*. The *Arctia* proceeds from New York to-day, if she can get her stores on board in time. The President has issued a proclamation stating that associations in Kansas, as well as in other remote States now organizing, interfere with domestic institutions of the Territory. He declares that the whole power of General Government will be exerted to the support of the Territorial laws and suppression of revolutionary movements. The House had three unsuccessful ballots for a *Prisoner*. Nothing of interest in the Senate.—[N. O. C.]

THE MISSING BARK AMELIA.

The bark *Amelia*, recently seized at Port au Prince by the American Government, and concerning the safety of which there was considerable anxiety, paid into St. Thomas on the 1st inst., today.

By Magnetic Telegraph.

THE THREATENED INVASION OF KANSAS.

Gov. Clark of New York, sent in the following communication:

LAWRENCE, ORE. (Kansas.) Jan. 21, 1860.

To His Excellency Governor CLARK:
SIR: We have authentic information that an overwhelming force of the citizens of Missouri are organizing upon our border, and are about to invade our territory, for the avowed purpose of overthrowing our Government, and establishing our towns and butchering our Free State citizens. We hope to be able to hold out until assistance can reach us. We respectfully request, on behalf of the citizens of Kansas, that such steps may be taken by the people of the States as humanity suggests, to prevent the successful carrying out of so inhuman an outrage.

Duck Hunt Extraordinary.

BY GUILLEMO, C. T. D.

In a country filling up like Texas, and has been for some years past, it is but natural that we find a large number of persons who will merit the title of "greenhorns." Of this class was John McI., a native of old Virginia, who became a citizen of Texas soon after it was admitted into the Union. Now, friend John was passionately fond of hunting, and scarcely did his foot press Texas soil, before he was running in all directions in search of game, but unfortunately he wound up his first exploit by slaying three tame turkeys, the property of an old lady living in A. This threw such a damper on his feelings that it caused him to forgo this amusement for some time, until one day, when I wished to go hunting, and having no company, I called by for John, and after some persuasion prevailed upon him to accompany me. Now he is known that north of the city of A., about a mile, there lives a wealthy butcher, who, at the time I speak of, possessed a large flock of sheep and goats, and among the latter a tremendous "William-goat," who was famous for his implacable hostility to "seats of honor" in general, and those of the genus "boy" in particular. Many a lad he had given a "lift in the world," and had caused as many more to discover that their legs were not made merely to stretch cloth over, but to protect their bodies when prudence advised a retreat.

Well, on the evening in question, as John and I were moving noiselessly along the banks of a small creek that wanders through the butcher's pasture grounds, I noticed that friend "Billy" of the horns was eyeing us rather too closely to bespeak much comfort in the prospective, and being myself a very prudent personage, and possessing a great relish for a joke, I soon decided upon what course to pursue.

"John," said I, "you see that tree at the bend of the creek, about forty yards from here? Well, you sneak along here by this underbrush on the bank, until you are about twenty yards from the tree; then you must get on your hands and knees and crawl to the foot of it. When you get there don't put more than your head through the underbrush, and see if any ducks are in the pond."

"Very well," he answered, "I'll do it exactly right; but what are you going to do in the meantime? Take my flask, I may lose it."

"I am going down here and cross over the creek so as to get a shot when they rise. Now do be careful, John, and don't show more than your head, and don't fire till I am ready—I'll give the signal."

So saying, I bounded off towards a little mound, just behind where we were, and out of the reach of his goatship, who had now left the flock, and was approaching John with his head, ears and tail erect. In the meantime, eager for a shot at the ducks, my friend followed my instructions to the letter, and having arrived at the point designated, he dropped on "all fours," and crawled carefully and quietly along, while friend "Billy" followed with the most inquisitive motions, being entirely at a loss to account for the sudden metamorphosis of his intended victim.

John finally reached the tree, and putting his head slowly through the bushes, to his great delight perceived five or six plump paddies on the water, all unconscious of the cruel death impending over them.

"Billy," during this survey on the part of John, had approached within two or three feet, and was scanning him very carefully, as if to pick the most vulnerable part of his body. Having at length apparently decided, he took two or three steps backward and rearing upon his hind legs he sprang forward and planted his horns and forehead in that part of friend John where honor is generally supposed to be located, with such good will and effect that he vanished with most unbecoming haste, and a second afterward the ominous sound of a heavy body falling into the water told too plainly the fate of the duck hunter. I ran down and crossed the creek opposite to where John was, and found him just getting out of the water and heaping curses upon me for pushing him in, while "Billy" was standing very complacently viewing the scene, as though he was innocent of all participation in it.

John, not having perceived his goatship, made the very comforting assertion that he intended "to give me a good kicking for it," and was colling preparing to put his words into effect, when I pointed to the real perpetrator of the mischief and burst into a laugh. He gazed at "Billy" for a moment, then taking up his gun and starting off, he quietly remarked:

"Well, W., you may use my head for a football if I ever again come ducking and go home ducked."

Meanness Rewarded.

On the cars a day or two since, coming to B., was a stalwart man, going to New York to buy goods. He was not what might be called a "tiny" or "close" man, but he was a man who, when there was a cent due him, that swindling might deprive him of, would sacrifice fifty dollars to save the cent.

He had started in the morning without any breakfast; and when B.———hove in sight, he gathered himself up for a general skirmish for any and all kinds of provisions. He had a car-

pet bag with him, and going into the dining room at B., he deposited his carpet-bag on one chair, while he took another at its side.

He was lost for about ten minutes; perfectly oblivious to every thing, save that he had a blessed consciousness of something very rapidly and agreeably replenishing his "inward man."

About this time the landlord came round, and stopping by the gentleman's chair, ejaculated—

"Dollar, Sir."

"A dollar?" responded the eater—a dollar! I thought you only charged fifty cents a meal for one? Isn't that so?"

"That's true," answered Meanness, "but I count your carpet-bag one, since it occupies a seat."

Now the table was far from being crowded, and the gentleman expostulated; but the landlord insisted, and the dollar was reluctantly brought forth, paid over, and the receiver passed on.

Our victim deliberately rose, and opening his carpet-bag to the full extent of its wide mouth, addressed it as follows:

"Carpet-bag, it seems you are an individual—a human individual, since you eat—at least I've paid for your eating, and now you must eat!"

Upon this he seized every thing eatable, that was *carriable*, within his reach; nuts, raisins, apples, cakes, and "crust pies," and amidst the roars of the by-standers, the delight of his brother-passengers, and the discomfort of the landlord, phlegmatically went out and took his seat in the cars! He said he had secured provisions enough to last him to New York, after a bountiful supply had been served out in the cars. There was at least five dollars' worth in the bag, upon which the landlord realized nothing in the way of profit.

"So much for meanness!"—Harper's Mag.

Time to Count a Billion.

A kind friend, liberal of suppositions wealth, once said to us:

"If I had a billion of money I'd give you a half-a-dozen millions, and set you up handsomely in the world!"

Generous creature! but we wonder if he knew what a billion really is, and how long it would take him merely to count the same? As he is still alive and well, let him read the following, and marvel greatly thereat:

"A billion is a million times a million. Can you count it? Stop a bit. Perhaps you can count 160 or 170 in a minute; nay, suppose you can count even 200 in a minute; then in one hour you could count 12,000, if you were not interrupted. Well, 12,000 an hour would be 288,000 a day; and a year, or 365 days, would produce 105,120,000!"

"But this wouldn't allow you a single moment for sleep, nor for any other business whatsoever! Well, now suppose that Adam, at the beginning of his existence, had begun to count, had continued to count, and was counting still, he would not even now, according to the usual supposed age of our globe, have counted near enough. For, to count a billion, he would require 8512 years, 34 days, 5 hours, and 20 minutes, according to the above reckoning. But suppose we were to allow the poor counter twelve hours daily for rest, eating and sleeping, he would need 19,024 years, 68 days, 10 hours, and 40 minutes, to count a billion!"

Just remember this, when some generous friend hands you over a present of a billion, and asks you to 'look it over,' and see if the amount is correct!"—Harper's Mag.

A EXACTING HUSBAND.—Wyherly, the comedian, married a girl of eighteen when he was verging on eighty. Shortly after Providence was pleased, in its mercy to the young woman, to call the old man to another and a better world. But ere he took his final departure from this, he summoned his young wife to his bedside and announced to her that he was dying; whereupon she wept bitterly.

Wyherly lifted himself up in bed, and gazing with tender emotion on his weeping wife, said: "My dearest love, I have a solemn promise to exact from you before I quit your side forever here below. Will you assure me my wishes will be attended to by you, however great the sacrifice you will be called upon to make?"

Horrid ideas of suties, of poor Indian widows being called on to expire on funeral pyres, with the bodies of their deceased lords and masters, flashed across the brain of the poor woman. With a convulsive effort and desperate resolution, she gasped out an assurance that his commands, however dreadful they might be, should be obeyed.

Then Wyherly, with a ghastly smile, said in a low and solemn voice:

"My beloved wife, the parting request I have to make of you is—that when I am gone, (there the poor woman sob and cries most vehemently,) when I am in my cold grave—(Mrs. Wyherly tore her hair)—when I am no longer a heavy burden and a tie on you—(Oh, for heaven's sake!)" howled Mrs. W., "what am I to do?"—I command you, my dear young wife,—"ye-e, dear," groaned the horror-stricken wife,—"never marry an old man again!"

Mrs. Wyherly dried her eyes, and, in the most fervent manner, promised that she never would—and the faithful woman kept her word for life.

"I'LL TAKE YOUR PART," as the dog said when he robbed the cat of her portion of the dinner.

Condensed History of Steam.

ASOOR 280 years B. C. Hero, of Alexandria, formed a toy which exhibited some of the powers of steam; and was moved by its power.

A. D. 540, Anthemius, an architect, arranged several cauldrons of water, each covered with the wide bottom of a leather tube, which rose to a narrow top, with pipes extending to the rafters of the adjoining building. A fire was kindled beneath the cauldrons, and the house was shaken by the efforts of the steam ascending the tubes. This is the first notice of the power of steam recorded.

In 1543, June 17, Blasco de Caro tried a steamboat, of 200 tons, with tolerable success at Barcelona, Spain. It consisted of a cauldron of boiling water and a moveable wheel on each side of the ship. It was laid aside as impracticable.

The first idea of a steam-engine, in England was in the Marquis of Worcester's "History of Inventions," A. D. 1663.

In 1710 Newcomen made the first steam-engine in England.

In 1718 patents were granted to Savery for the first application of the steam-engine.

In 1786 Jonathan Hulls first set forth the idea of steam navigation.

In 1764 James Watt made the first perfect steam-engine in England.

In 1788 Thomas Paine first proposed this application in America.

In 1781 Marquis Jouffroy constructed one on the Saone.

In 1785 two Americans published a work on it.

In 1789 William Symington made a voyage on one on the Forth and Clyde Canal.

In 1803 this experiment was repeated.

In 1782 Ramsey propelled a boat by steam at New York.

In 1783 John Fitch, of Philadelphia, navigated a boat by a steam-engine on the Delaware.

In 1793 Robert Fulton first began to apply his attention to steam.

In 1793 Oliver Evans, a native of Philadelphia, constructed a locomotive steam-engine to travel on a turnpike road.

The first steam vessel that ever crossed the Atlantic was the *Sacramento*, in June, 1819, from Charleston to Liverpool.

Regularity in Feeding Cattle.

STEPHENS, in his "Book of the Farm," gives the following illustration of the necessity of regularity and method in agricultural matters:

In thus minutely detailing the duties of the cattle-man, my object has been to show you rather how the turnpits and fodder should be distributed relatively than absolutely; but whatever hour and minute the cattle-man finds, from experience, he can devote to each portion of his work, you should see that he performs the same operation at the same time every day. By paying strict attention to time the cattle will be ready for and expect their wonted meals at the appointed times, and will not complain until they arrive. Complaints from his stock should be distressing to every farmer's ear, for he may be assured they will not complain until they feel hunger, and if allowed to hunger they will not only lose condition but render themselves by discontent less capable of acquiring it when the food happens to be fully given. Wherever you hear lowings from cattle, you may safely conclude that matters are conducted there in an irregular manner. The cattle-man's rule is a simple one, and easily remembered.—Give food and fodder to cattle at fixed times, and dispense them in a fixed routine. I had a striking instance of the bad effects of irregular attention to cattle. An old staid laborer was appointed to take charge of cattle, and was quite able and willing to undertake the task. He got his own way at first, as I had observed many laboring men display great ingenuity in arranging their work. Lowings were soon heard from the stock in all quarters, both in and out of doors, which intimated the want of regularity in the cattle-man, while the poor creature himself was constantly in a state of bustle and uneasiness. To put an end to this disorderly state of things, I apportioned his entire day's work by his own watch; and on implicitly following the plan he not only satisfied the wants of every animal committed to his charge, but had abundant leisure to lead a hand to anything that required his temporary assistance. His old heart overflowed with gratitude when he found the way of making all his creatures happy, and his kindness to them was so undeviating, they would have done whatever he liked.

ECLIPSES IN THE YEAR 1856.—There will be two eclipses of the sun, and two of the moon, this year, the latter visible.

1. A total eclipse of the sun, April 15th, invisible.

2. A partial eclipse of the moon, April 30th, visible early in the morning. Magnitude 8.544 digits on the northern limb.

3. A similar eclipse of the sun, Sept. 28th, invisible.

4. A partial eclipse of the moon, Oct. 18th, in the evening, visible. Magnitude 11.076 digits on the southern limb.

The beginning of the last eclipse will not be visible in the United States, and the moon will rise with the eclipse upon it, at about 5.15 P. M., being eclipsed about 34 digits at that time.—S. F. Chronicle.

Necessity of Sleep.

No person of active mind should try to prevent sleep, which, in some persons, only comes when rest is indispensable to the continuance of health; in fact, sleep goes in twenty-four hours is as essential to the existence of a mammal as necessary respiration of fresh air. The most unfavorable condition for sleep cannot prevent its approach. Coachmen slumber on their coaches, and couriers on their horses, while soldiers fall asleep on the field of battle, amid all the noise of artillery and the tumult of war.

During the retreat of Sir John Moore, several of the British soldiers were reported to have fallen asleep upon the march, and yet they continued walking onward. The most violent passion and excitement cannot preserve even powerful minds from sleep; thus Alexander the Great slept on the field of Arbela, and Napoleon on that of Austerlitz. Even stripes and torture cannot keep off sleep, as criminals have been known to sleep on the rack. Noises which serve at first to drive away sleep, soon become indispensable to its existence; thus a stage coach, stopping to change horses, wakes all the passengers.—The proprietor of an iron forge, who slept close to the din of hammers, forges and blast furnaces, would awake if there was any interruption to them during the night; and a sick miller, who had his mill stopped on that account, passed sleepless nights until the mill resumed its usual noise. Homer, in the *Iliad*, elegantly represents sleep as overcoming all men, and even the gods, excepting Jupiter alone.

The length of time passed in sleep is not the same for all men; it varies in different individuals and at different ages; but it cannot be determined from the time passed in sleep, relative to the strength or energy of the functions of the body or mind.—From six to nine hours is the average proportion, yet the Roman Emperor, Caligula, slept only three hours. Frederick of Prussia, and Dr. John Hunter, consumed only four or five hours in repose, while the great Scipio slept during the eight. It is during infancy that sleep is longest and most profound. Women also sleep longer than men, and young men longer than old. The sleepless nights of old age are almost proverbial. It would appear that carnivorous animals sleep in general longer than herbivorous, as that superior activity of the muscles and senses of the former more especially require repose.

THE WIFE OF SIR CHARLES NAPIER AND MONKEYS.—Lady Napier relates an amusing incident in connection with animals. As she and Sir Charles were coming down the Mahablenwur Hills, in British India, they chose to pitch their tent and remain for the night on a spot which was inhabited by a tribe of monkeys. These beasts were drawn by their intense curiosity close to the travelers, and Lady Napier sent for some nuts, put them into the pocket of her apron, and fed one, which was bolder than the rest, with them. When they withdrew into the tent, their apish guests retreated. On awaking next morning, Lady Napier was startled at finding that her purse, which was in the pocket of her apron, had been stolen in the night. An inquiry was instantly made, and a close search instituted in her room for it, but in vain, and she had come to the conclusion that some of those skillful Indian robbers, who steal the sheets from under one, unfeeling and unscrupulous, had carried off her property, for the loss was considerable. When walking by chance into the back enclosure of the tent, she found her friend, the monkey, seated in grave dignity upon her apron on imitating her yesterday-evening's action, and supplying the want of nuts with her gold and silver coins, which he scattered liberally around him. He was suffered to empty the purse, when they tried to catch him, but, as far as we remember, did not succeed; he returned to his woods clad in a black satin apron and doubtless played for the future the part of the monkey who had seen the world.

SINGULAR INSTANCES OF EXTRAORDINARY MEMORY.—SENeca says of himself, that by the mere efforts of his natural memory, he was able to repeat 2000 words upon once hearing them, each in its order; though they had no dependence or connection upon each other. After which he mentions a friend of his, Portius Latro, who retained in his memory all the declamations he had ever spoken, and never found his memory fail him even in a single word. He also mentions Cynaeus, ambassador to the Romans from King Pyrrhus, who one day so well learnt the names of the whole senate, and all the populace assembled, each by his name. Pliny says that Cyrus knew every soldier in his army by name; and L. Scipio, all the people of Rome. Dr. Wallis tells us that without the assistance of pen and ink, or anything equivalent, he was able in the dark, by mere force of memory, to perform arithmetical operations as multiplication, division, extraction of roots, &c., to forty places. Particularly that in February, 1673, at the request of a foreigner, [at night in bed] he proposed to himself a number of 53 places, and without ever writing down the number, dictated it from memory, at his next visit, twenty days afterwards.

Drinking water neither makes a man sick, nor runs him in debt, nor makes a wife a widow. Can as much be said of ardent spirits?

HABSWAS.—The number of Hebrews in the great cities is thus stated: New York, 13,000; Philadelphia, 2,500; Baltimore, 1,300; Charleston, 1,500; London, 30,000; Amsterdam, 25,000; Hamburg, 9,000; Berlin, 5,000; Cracow, 30,000; Warsaw, 30,000; Rome, 8,000; Leghorn, 18,000; Constantinople, 80,000; Jerusalem, 4,000; Smyrna, 9,000; Haifa, 3,000. In Berlin there are 9,000 Christian Hebrews, also some thousands in England. Fifty-eight clergy men of the Church of England are converted Hebrews.—[N. Y. San. Mercury.]

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INFORMATION WANTED.

ABOUT BENJAMIN SPIKING, aged 19 years, who it is supposed, left Illinois for California in company with his brother, about five years ago. When in Illinois he was placed under the guardianship of one James Bonnell. Any person knowing the above individual, or can give any information regarding him, will please communicate with the Editor, and confer a favor on his relatives.

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Wood Cuts by Mason Jackson:

Emigrant Ship leaving Liverpool; Night House at the mouth of the Mississippi; Old Fort Reside; Walnut Hills; Utah Territorial House, G. S. L. City; Costume for the Plains; Chalmers Rock from the West.

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Persons wishing to obtain copies can leave their orders at our Office, No. 1121 Montgomery Street. Immediate application should be made, in order to enable us to forward our orders to Liverpool, and obtain them at an early date.

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WE HAVE received, and have on hand, the following works, imported by Elder P. P. Pratt—Illustrative of the doctrines of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints: they can be had by applying at the office of THE WESTERN STANDARD, 1121 Montgomery Street.

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INFORMATION WANTED.

ABOUT PETER HOAGLAND, a young man who left Great Salt Lake City, U. T. in October 1849, for California, and has since that time been residing in various parts of the Mines.—When last heard from he was in company with a young man by the name of Samuel Fox, from the same place, in the vicinity of Nevada. Any person possessing information as to his whereabouts will confer a favor on his relatives, by communicating with the Editor.